

# Frederick John Granville

1839 England – 1883 Brandon,  
Canada.

What follows is a short biography of F J G. It is hoped that it will provide a 'road map' for future researchers.

If you have any comments, corrections or further information please contact me. Had you spent a day with Granville you will have found it a fun experience, but you almost certainly would have been poorer at the end of it.

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### 1. Family and early years.

Frederick John Granville was born on 14 October 1839<sup>1</sup> in the Dover area on the south coast of England, and was Christened at his family's village of Wellesbourne, Warwickshire on 20 April 1840.

His father was Bernard D'Ewes Granville, of Wellesbourne Hall, Warwickshire, born the 4th of February, 1804.<sup>2</sup> He was twice married. Firstly Mathewana Sarah Onslow, She died at Calwich Abbey, on the 3rd of August, 1829, aged 21, three months after giving birth to a daughter.

Bernard's second marriage was to Ann Catherine Parker in 1830.<sup>3</sup> They had a large family, Frederick's siblings being:

Twins: Anne<sup>4</sup> and Fanny;<sup>5</sup>  
Bevil; born at Wellesbourne, 20th January, 1834.<sup>6</sup>  
Richard Delabere; born 7th July, 1835.<sup>7</sup>  
George Hyde; born 22nd February, 1837.<sup>8</sup>  
Louisa;<sup>9</sup>  
Amy;<sup>10</sup>  
Harriet;<sup>11</sup>  
Roger; born 6th February, 1848.<sup>12</sup>

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1 The birth appears to be registered as: Births Dec 1839 Graville Frederick John Dover 5 p105

2 Deaths Mar 1869 Granville Bernard Age 64 Warwick 6d p308.

3 Deaths Dec 1895 Granville Ann Catherine Age 90 Bideford 5b p316

4 Ch:18 Jul 1832 Wellsbourne. Burial:24 Jul 1832 Wellsbourne.

5 Ch:18 Jul 1832 Wellsbourne. Married 22nd April, 1858, the Rev. Wellesley Pole Pigott [d. 29 Apr 1890] , Rector of Bemerton, Wilts Marriages Jun 1858 Granville Fanny to Pigott Wellesley Pale Stoke Damerel 5b p565. Deaths Jun 1897 [d. 1 May] Pigott Fanny Age 64 Chelsea 1a p235

6 Educated at the Royal Military College, Sandhurst; distinguished soldier; served two years in Canada. He died Deaths Mar 1909 Granville Bevil Age 75 Berkhamstead 3a p559.

7 Entered the Royal Navy as a Naval Cadet in 1847, died of fever on voyage to England from Crimea, and was buried at sea 11 Feb 1856, aged 19.

8 Joined the Madras army in 1856. Deaths Dec 1902 [d. 13 Dec] Granville George Hyde Age 65 Stratford 6d p394

9 Ch: 21 Aug 1841, Wellesbourne. Marriages Mar 1872 Granville Louisa to Stucley George Stucley St. Geo. H. Sq. 1a p465

10 Ch: 11 Sep 1842 Wellsbourne, Marriages Dec 1861 Bathurst Henry to Granville Amy Stratford 6d p796. Deaths Mar 1929 Bathurst Amy Age 86 Easthampstead 2c p840

11 Ch: 16 Dec 1843 Wellesbourne. Marriages Dec 1869 Compton Henry to Granville Harriet New Forest 2b p1138  
*Possibly:*Deaths Mar 1930 Compton Harriet Age 88 Alresford 2c p222

12 Educated at Wellington College; B.A. Durham. 2nd Class 1869; M.A. 1874; ordained deacon 1871; priest 1872; Rector of Bideford, 1878; married 20 Sep 1870, Matilda Jane Liebert. Marriages Sep 1870 Granville Roger to Liebert Matilda Jane Stratford On Avon 6d p727. Deaths Sep 1911 Granville Roger Age 63 St. Thomas 5b p47  
Deaths Sep 1917 Granville Matilda J Age 66 St.Thomas 5b p37

Rather remarkably with those births, still births and miscarriages Ann Catherine lived a long life, out living her husband by twenty six years.

Frederick John had an undistinguished scholastic record, and probably from an early age learnt how to do just enough work to get through. He attended George Murray's 'Educational Establishment' at Wimbledon, which seems to have been a 'crammer' for pupils with a naval or military career in mind.<sup>13</sup>

## 2. The army, Marquis of Hastings, racing.

At 16 he was commissioned Ensign in the 2<sup>nd</sup> Rgt Warwickshire Militia.<sup>14</sup> He resigned on 31 October 1857.<sup>15</sup> He was then attached to the 23rd Royal Welsh Fusiliers for a short time. ,

At eighteen he joined the Madras Fusiliers at Lucknow having travelled to India with a relative. He served with his regiment at the taking of Lucknow, and received a medal and one clasp, but was either wounded or contracted an illness and was invalided home. In some books it states he retired from the army in 1859, however he was commissioned Lieutenant in the 102<sup>nd</sup> Foot on 21 June 1860<sup>16</sup> exchanging to the 10<sup>th</sup> Foot 12 May 1863.<sup>17</sup> He resigned 16 October 1863.<sup>18</sup>

There is nothing to suggest that he was other than a courageous and conscientious soldier, and there was nothing in his service career to suggest what lay ahead.

When he first met Henry Weysford Charles Plantagenet Rawdon Hastings, fourth, and last, Marquis of Hastings,<sup>19</sup> is not known. Certainly is would have been in London or at a race meeting. 'Harry' Hastings and Granville both had charm and were highly attractive personalities; they got on extremely well and many considered Granville to be Hastings' best friend. The difference between the two was Hastings

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13 George Murray was born Scotland 1809, and lived at The Keir, Wimbledon Common with a large family, and his sister-in-law [Isabella Jardine] who was his housekeeper for over 30 years. Later in life he became blind. He died 15 Nov 1883. Deaths Dec 1883 Murray George Age 75 Kingston 2a p161. Sadly he, and his school, have left almost no trace.

14 See: *London Gazette* 19 Feb 1856

15 See: *London Gazette* 20 Nov 1857.

16 See: *London Gazette* 30 Sep 1862

17 See: *London Gazette* 12 May 1863

18 See: *London Gazette* 16 Oct 1863

19 His other titles being: Earl of Rawdon and Viscount Loudoun, in the peerage of the United Kingdom; Baron Rawdon, of Rawdon, in the county of York, in the peerage of Great Britain; Baron Grey de Ruthyn, Hastings, Hungerford, Newmarch, Botreux, Molyns, and Moels, in the peerage of England; Earl of Loudoun and Baron Campbell of Loudoun in the peerage of Scotland; Earl of Moira and Baron Rawdon, in the peerage of Ireland; a baronet of England, a co-heir of the barony of Montague.

had money, lots of it, and Granville did not. Pretty soon money was flowing, but it was in one direction.

As an aside; much, wrongly, has been written about Hastings. He was 'on the turf' for some six years, won a lot of money and lost a lot more. His horses were trained by John Day at Danebury [Stockbridge] and thanks to Hastings the prosperity village and the prestige the of the race-course grew greatly. Hastings died on 10 November 1868 of syphilis, aged only twenty-six, and very short of cash. He had, however, assets in England and Scotland worth some £300,000 so he was hardly short of capital.

There is little to say about Granville's time in racing as an owner or rider. You may ask why should he have got heavily involved as he had the vicarious pleasure of watching Hastings racing career. Granville ought to have made a lot of money from backing the horses of his best friend, assuming he had used any sort of judgment. In Hastings first year in racing, 1862, when using the assumed name of 'Mr Weysford' Granville had ridden Consternation in a match for his friend. Granville's first horse<sup>20</sup> was the two-year-old Mary Ramsay bought after winning a selling race at Worcester on 3 November 1863. The next day she ran third for her new owner. He never registered his colours<sup>21</sup> and although there may be more to find out about his direct involvement in racing that is all that is known at present.

### 3. Marriage, children, finances.

In the early '60's the 'Hastings' set<sup>22</sup> got up to all manner of mischief, their exploits losing nothing in their later telling.<sup>23</sup> But in 1864 both Granville and Hastings decided it was time to marry. Hastings decided on the beauty Florence Paget ['the Pocket Venus'] and Granville on Cecilia Ann Hook, and the pair were married 2 July 1864,<sup>24</sup> occasioning very little comment. Hastings and Florence were married two weeks later<sup>25</sup> at the same venue, St George's Hanover Square, causing uproar. Florence had been engaged to one Henry Chaplin – and they were due to be married in August.<sup>26</sup>

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20 As far as can be traced. At the time many horses were owned in partnerships which did not need to be registered.

21 In 1887 the Jockey Club realised they could get a large and regular income by making compulsory the registering of silks. Up to then although some colours appeared in the *Racing Calendar* most did not.

22 Close to Hastings was also Harry [he was Christened such on 19 May 1842] Vane Wilkinson [known as 'Peter'] b. Bamham Yorks, son of a vicar [family home Bilston Hall]. Wilkinson was a good amateur rider and seems not to have had a liking for heavy betting. He died 18 Jan 1888 in London having never married. Births Jun 1842 Wilkinson Harry Pane [*sic* – *ECG*] Tadcaster 23 p630. Deaths Mar 1888 Wilkinson Harry Vane Age 45 Marylebone 1a p473

23 See Donald Shaw's [One of the Old Brigade] *London in the Sixties*.

24 Marriages Sep 1864 Granville Frederick John to Hook Cecilia Anne St. Geo. Han. Sq 1a p459

25 Marriages Sep 1864 Hastings Marquis Henry Weysford Charles Plantegenet to Paget Florence Cecilia St. Geo. Han. Sq. 1a p474. The ceremony was conducted by the Rev John Knipe – of Wellesbourne.

26 There has been a great deal of nonsense written about the Hastings/Paget 'elopement' but the the most factual and

As it was the height of the racing season and the London 'season' there was no time for honeymoons. The round of fashionable entertainments took precedence.

And so things continued for a few years while Hastings' physical condition worsened, he was becoming victim of paralysis and his betting losses were increasing. In the end he was seriously in debt, had borrowed large sums, and then resigned from the Jockey Club. He died 10 November 1868. From all one knows Freddy Granville must have been seriously affected by the death. Worse was to follow. On 6 January 1869 Granville's father died.

Granville and Cecilia had two sons and a daughter, Charles Delabere,<sup>27</sup> born 21 June 1865, Marian Florence<sup>28</sup> born 1 June 1866 and Cecil Horace Plantagenet<sup>29</sup> born 26 January 1877.<sup>30</sup> It was as result of this birth that Cecilia died on 7 February.<sup>31</sup> She was 34 years old.

Cecilia Ann almost certainly suffered severe post-natal depression. It was while she was being treated in Gloucester at Croft House, Fairford<sup>32</sup> for this condition following the birth of Marian Florence, Granville had the unmitigated gall, not to mention bad taste, to use the address of her clinic as *his* address to obtain £500. When the time came for repayment Freddy could not be found, he did not answer summons, and he was declared 'outlaw'.<sup>33</sup>

The Granville's were living as Freddy had for a number of years, on other people's money, with the exception of the immense sum, then, of £2,000 which he won over Salamander's Great Northamptonshire Stakes win on 4 April 1865.<sup>34</sup> It was an especially good day as Hastings' Ackworth also won and no doubt Granville was on that too.<sup>35</sup>

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clear is to be found in Henry Blyth's *The Pocket Venus*. The book should not otherwise be relied upon for matters of fact.

27 Births Sep 1865 Granville Charles Delabere St.Geo. Han.Sq. 1A p246

28 Births Sep 1866 Granville Marian F St. James 1a p393

29 Births Jun 1877 Granville Cecil Horace P Aberystwyth 11b p61

30 Or 4<sup>th</sup> Feb in some publications.

31 Deaths Mar 1877 Granville Cecilia Anne Age 34 Aberystwyth 11b p43

32 By a Doctor Isles.

33 See: 9 May 1868 *Law Times*. The case *Druiff v Lord Parker* - in fact George Augustus Parker who represented himself as of the 1<sup>st</sup> Life Guards. Eventually things got too hot for Parker, over this case and other matters and he fled to the USA on 15 Sep 1871.

34 Mr Cartwright's Salamander [1860] by Voltigeur – Gadabout 5y 7-8 ridden by the stylish Tom Cannon started at 25/1 and won a neck from Mr W G Craven's Planet 4y 8-0 a 10/1 shot. Planet was always in the rear but made rapid progress below the distance and just failed to get up.

35 See: *The Standard* Wed 5Apr 1865.

#### 4. First bankruptcy, Isle of Man, business.

Of course it was inevitable that sooner or later Granville would go bust and he did on 5 October 1868.<sup>36</sup> Interestingly the details say his residence was: 'late of Douglas, in the Isle of Man, but now of No. 24, Charles-street, St. James's-square, Middlesex'. So that is where he disappeared to when the bailiffs were in pursuit. He also describes himself as 'Gentleman and *Farm Steward*', In October Hastings was in a very bad way and completely unable to help.

Granville was not wasting his time in the Isle of Man, he was building his contacts and came up with the idea of reviving the races at Douglas which had stopped due to trouble with the course. So on Thursday 16 September 1869 the 'Isle of Man Races on Douglas Sands' took place, and despite the lack of runners the meeting was a huge success. A particularly energetic Steward was 'Frederick J Granville Esq.'<sup>37</sup> The following year the meeting grew to two days, but Granville was otherwise occupied.<sup>38</sup>

Following the bankruptcy, someone, presumably of the family, decided to set Granville up in business. *As a cotton broker in Liverpool*. What he knew about cotton, or broking for that matter, could no doubt be written on a postage stamp and it was a certainty it would end in tears – big, big tears as it happened.

However before the crash he lived well with a house in Bedford Street and no less than seven servants. This will not have been such a great drain on his resources, or the resources of others, as with the exception of the cook they were all in their twenties. They had of course to be fed and clothed as they were all 'live-in'.

#### 5. Second bankruptcy, appearance in Courts.

F Granville and Co was a partnership between Granville and a John Grahame<sup>39</sup> and it went bust on 13 December 1872. The liabilities amounted to £12,511 19s 6d against assets of £167 8s 5d – only 6s 5d of the assets represented cash. Granville had 'absconded' when the deficiency had been found.<sup>40</sup>

Granville was again bankrupt<sup>41</sup> along with Grahame. In January 1873 the accountant

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<sup>36</sup> See: *London Gazette* 13 Oct 1868. The deed was dated 5 Oct.

<sup>37</sup> The other stewards were the Esquires: Alfred W Adams, Myles Lockhart, William Stewart & T J Ouseley, and for the record the treasurer was Mr George Sherwood.

<sup>38</sup> It may be as a result of the Races that two cases came to the Isle of Man Common Law Court on 12 Oct 1869: FJG v John Booth and William Stevenson v FJG

<sup>39</sup> Discharged from personal bankruptcy 16 May 1873 See: *London Gazette* 24 Jun 1873 [*Search engines may not recognise this entry – consult full edition p45.*]

<sup>40</sup> See: *Liverpool Mercury* Sat 8 Mar 1873

<sup>41</sup> See: *London Gazette* 17 Dec 1872 [Bankruptcy 13 Dec]

Harmood Walcot Banner<sup>42</sup> was appointed trustee. Public Examination of the bankrupts was set down for 11am on 7<sup>th</sup> February, 1873.<sup>43</sup> John Grahame applied for an Order of Discharge on 17 April, with a hearing on 18 May but it was not till March 1875 that Banner announced there would be a dividend on Granville's estate.<sup>44</sup>

Obviously Granville had not turned up for his first scheduled Public Examination but he was once again expected for interview 11am on the 29<sup>th</sup> of October, 1875.<sup>45</sup> In May 1876 Banner again announced a dividend, on the joint Granville/Grahame estate would be paid.<sup>46</sup>

In the *London Gazette* of 15 September 1876 the dividend was announced. It was a 'first and final dividend' of — sixpence farthing in the pound! After four years of waiting. The sum represented about two and a half per cent. However on Granville's personal estate creditors had done a bit better; they had received one shilling and eleven pence half penny, or about ten per cent of the sum due. Both men were officially discharged from bankruptcy on 25<sup>th</sup> of June, 1877.<sup>47</sup>

The investigation of the bankruptcy led to Granville appearing in the Borough Court, Liverpool, Wednesday 18 August 1875 on a charge of 'conversion'.<sup>48</sup> The offence took place in July 1872 and it involved 90 cotton bales. The money due to the North-western Bank<sup>49</sup> had not been handed over.<sup>50</sup> The delay in bringing proceedings was due to the authorities not being able to track the accused down and other matters, action by sundry parties owed money being one. From the depositions it would appear that the cash went to paying other, more pressing, creditors.

Granville could not raise bail, two sureties of £500 each, and spent the night in the Bridewell. The next day brother the Rev Roger and a Henry Bolland<sup>51</sup> stumped up the cash.

At the Liverpool Assizes on 14 December 1875 the case came to trial<sup>52</sup> before Mr Justice Mellor – and the charge was withdrawn! Anyone reading reports of the proceedings will be struck by the friendly air of it all. Mr Torr, nominally for the

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42 B. 1815. M. Mar qtr 1841, Deaths Mar 1878 Banner Harmood Walcot Age 63 Wirral 8a p310

43 See: *London Gazette* 14 Jan 1873

44 See: *London Gazette* 27 Mar 1874

45 See: *London Gazette* 12 Oct 1875

46 See: *London Gazette* 30 May 1876

47 See: *London Gazette* 29 Jun 1877

48 See: *Liverpool Mercury* Thu 19 Aug 1875 See appendix.

49 Merged with the *London & Midland Bank* 30 Jun 1897 See: *Daily News* Sat 18 Sep 1897 and *Liverpool Mercury* Fri 24 Sep 1897 [The merger was backdated.]

50 From evidence given it would seem the sum was £872, and a few shillings, but £700 is quoted in newspaper reports.

51 Henry Bolland [B. 1831 Cheshire] was an accountant with offices at 10 South John-street Liverpool. His home was 32, Parliment St, Toxteth Park.

52 *Liverpool Mercury* Wed 15 Dec 1875 See appendix.

prosecution, seeming to trivialise the charge said it 'was popularly called a commercial fraud' against a bank. 'Well that's all right then, banks are fair game', he seemed to be saying. There followed by Mr Torr what can only be called a speech for the defence. He stated 'technical points would arise' and it 'would be difficult to make out the case'.<sup>53</sup> He said the prisoner had the money 'and did not pay it over', and this was a matter between Granville and the Bank! The customers of the bank would not be '*serious* sufferers'!

What is more the prisoner at the bar had, since 1872, 'shown considerable spirit' which induced prosecutors 'to take a liberal view'. Torr should have had it pointed out to him that a warrant was out for Granville's arrest, a warrant he had successfully dodged for more than two years. What is more the poor man had 'mental suffering'. Obviously Torr did not know Granville. Having had one speech for the defence there followed the official one by Mr Aspinall<sup>54</sup> in which he said the prisoner was not 'morally guilty of the offence'. Courts are not there to judge morals but the facts; did X do Y contrary to law. But I suppose Aspinall had to say something to justify what was probably a hefty fee. The learned Judge after lauding Torr's 'experience' and having said he had read the depositions but had come to no view [one would hope not], said it would 'be an idle waste of time to proceed'. A verdict of 'not guilty' was recorded and Granville walked onto the streets of Liverpool a free man.<sup>55</sup>

The case of *The North-western Bank Ltd v Granville* comes as close to farce as one can imagine, though it is no laughing matter. Had the accused been the son of a tram driver, postman or clerk there is not the slightest doubt he would have gone down for a lengthy stretch. From the relaxed air one can surmise that the family paid off the bank.

### 6. Cecilia's death, exile.

It may well have been at this time the family seriously considered offering a regular sum to Granville to go abroad, in fact go anywhere away from England. But there was, of course, Cecilia to consider. She may well have needed skilled help for either physical or mental problems but the obstacle was removed by her death on 7 February 1877.

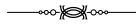
There is no trace of Granville for three years. Although he does not appear on any passenger lists that have been published he may well have first gone to Australia but

<sup>53</sup> At an earlier hearing [17 Aug] Mr Torr had said, 'It had been a question on the part of the bank whether the words of the statute applied to this case; but after much reflection and careful consultation he (Mr. Torr) had come to the conclusion that the case was **clearly** within the meaning of the act of Parliament.....'. [My emphasis - ECG]

<sup>54</sup> Mr J B Aspinall, Q.C., Mr Gully, and Mr M'Connell were briefed for the defence; a QC and two juniors – obviously Freddy was not footing the bill – and there were solicitor's costs too!

<sup>55</sup> But it is noticeable that no application for costs was made on Granville's behalf.

in the early 1880's he was in Canada and 'connected with the Criterion Hotel at Regina'.<sup>56</sup> An ideal ready money operation for him. In late 1882 he moved to Brandon and in the summer of '83 is credited with the building of the Park View Hotel on the corner of 9<sup>th</sup> Street and Pacific Avenue.<sup>57</sup> Judging from photographs it was a most handsome building. In early February 1883 he was taken ill, though he rallied,<sup>58</sup> but he died on 15 February 1883,<sup>59</sup> and was buried the following day.<sup>60</sup> He was 43 years old.



[*A personal note:*

I have spent many years of original research into people connected with Victorian racing prompted by my work on Stockbridge racecourse [last meeting 1898]. This has led me to 'meet' a large number of other people artists, lawyers, noblemen and just 'plain folk' who had interesting stories to tell and led fascinating lives.

Some days one finishes work and thinks 'well that was a thoroughly terrible person' and feel rather uncomfortable at what one has found. There was, and to some extent is by some, a sneaking, and sometimes more than sneaking, admiration for men who are liars, frauds and cheats. They are considered 'characters', 'picaresque', 'a bit of a lad' and so on. In fact they are a despicable lot with hardly a redeeming feature. Men like Granville were truly awful people who would steal or appropriate from you without hesitation. The number of 'small' tradesmen they ruined is incalculable. They, mostly, were brought up in luxury, had no idea how to make an honest living and were in privileged classes that meant that they need not fear prosecution or punishment. Their background meant they had 'charm' – the most deadly of assets. They are gone, and, one hopes, the world has moved forward.

*Eric C Graham]*



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56 From his obituary See: *Brandon Daily Mail* Fri 16 Feb 1883. The extracts from this paper form Appendix 1. While in Regina he may have represented himself as *Major* Granville. See: *Manitoba History of its Early Settlement, Development and Resources* p.704 (1890)

57 See: *Brandon Daily Mail* Fri 16 Feb 1883 See appendix.

58 See: *Brandon Daily Mail* Wed 14 Feb 1883 See appendix.

59 See: *Brandon Daily Mail* Fri 16 Feb 1883 See appendix.

60 See: *Brandon Daily Mail* Sat 17 Feb 1883 See appendix.

*Appendix 1*

*Liverpool Mercury* – Thursday 29 August 1875  
ALLEGED FRAUD BY A LIVERPOOL COTTON BROKER,  
COMMITTAL TO THE ASSIZES.

Yesterday, Frederick John Granville appeared before Mr H Mansfield, at the borough police court to answer to an information charging him that 'he, being entrusted, as a broker, with a delivery order for 90 bales of cotton, together with directions to pay over the proceeds of the cotton to the North-western Bank, Limited, had converted the same to his own use.

Mr Torr QC, instructed by Messrs Laces and Co., supported the Information; and Mr. Gully, instructed by Messrs Norris and Sons, defended.

Mr Torr said he appeared on behalf of the North-western Bank, Limited. The prosecution was instituted under the 75th section of 24 and 25 Vic. cap. 96, which read as follows:—

"Whosoever, having been entrusted, either solely or jointly with any other person, as a banker, merchant, broker, attorney, or other agent, with any money or security for the payment of money, with any direction in writing to apply, pay, or deliver such money or security, or any part thereof respectively, or the proceeds, or any part of the proceeds, of such security for any purpose, or to any person specified in such direction, shall, in violation of good faith and contrary to the terms of such direction, in any wise convert to his own use or benefit, or the use or benefit of any person other than the person by whom he shall have been so entrusted, such money, security, or proceeds, or any part thereof, respectively, shall be guilty of a misdemeanour."

The act complained of took place in July, 1872, but the reason, proceedings had not been commenced earlier were good ones. Immediately after the act was committed, the defendant absconded from Liverpool. Other creditors took proceedings, and the defendant was made bankrupt. A warrant was issued against the defendant, but it was not executed. Within the last few months the defendant rendered his accounts to the bankruptcy court, and while the matters were before that court the bank felt it useless to proceed. It had been a question on the part of the bank whether the words of the statute applied to this case; but after much reflection and careful consultation he (Mr. Torr) had come to the conclusion that the case was clearly within the meaning of the act of Parliament, and at any rate the bank would have done its duty, the moral guilt being beyond all dispute.

In 1872 the defendant was in business with Mr. John Graham<sup>61</sup> as a cotton-broker, the firm being known by the name of F J Granville and Co. In July, 1872, the firm desired an advance of £3,450, which the bank advanced upon a broker's guarantee note on 356 bales of cotton, 100 bales of which were warehoused in Crane's warehouse, Greenland-street. The conditions were that the cotton was warehoused to the orders of the bank, and that, when an order was obtained from the bank for any portion, the money received by the firm was to be paid at once to the bank.

The defendant, by means of a written authority, directed Mr R C Wilson, clerk and cashier to the firm, to transact business in this matter with the bank. At the end of July, Mr Wilson received from the bank a delivery order for 90 bales of cotton, and on the receipt of that he signed an agreement to pay the proceeds of that cotton into the bank. The 90 bales were sold to two persons of the name of Parkinson, and the money was paid to Mr. Wilson on a Saturday. The defendant asked Mr. Wilson for the money, saying he would give him further instructions on Monday. The prisoner absconded, but sent a sum of money — perhaps a larger sum — to his partner, but which sum was paid to other creditors. He (Mr. Torr) did not intend to make a charge against any one but the defendant in this case.

Mr. Gully said that assuming the facts to be as stated, it was not one which came under the provisions of the act quoted. He was not there to contend that this was not a breach of contract, but he did contend it was nothing more. He argued that there was no "direction." Mr. Mansfield considered that, for the purposes of this information, the order for the delivery of the cotton was a "direction." The legal question was, however, one for further argument.

The depositions of the witnesses were then taken. It appeared that on a Saturday towards the end of July, 1872, the defendant asked Mr. Wilson for the money received on behalf of the cotton in question, stating that on Monday morning he would give further instructions. The money amounting to £700, was given to him. On Monday Mr Wilson received the amount back from the defendant, with orders to pay it to other creditors. The remainder of the evidence was in full accordance with Mr. Torr's statement.

Mr. Mansfield having signified his intention to commit for trial, Mr. Gully asked that the case might be tried at the assizes.

Mr. B. Roberts (assistant clerk to the magistrates) said it was imperative that the case should be tried at the assizes.

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<sup>61</sup> sic

The prisoner was then committed for trial. Bail would be taken in two sureties of £500 each. Pending the arrival of bail, the prisoner was removed in custody.

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*Appendix 2*

*I o M Times* Saturday 18 December 1875

Withdrawal of a Charge against a  
Cotton Broker

Frederick John Granville, who was out on bail, indicted for having, on the 10th of August, at Liverpool, he being entrusted as a broker with a delivery order for 90 bales of cotton, with directions in writing to pay the proceeds arising from the sale thereof into the North-western bank, unlawfully and fraudulently convert the proceeds to his own use.

Mr Torr, Q.C., and Mr Kennedy appeared for the prosecution;  
and Mr J. B Aspinall, Q.C., Mr Gully, and Mr M'Connell for the defence.

Mr Torr said that the prisoner was charged with having committed what was popularly called a commercial fraud against the North-western Bank, Ltd. He (Mr Torr) had an application to make to his lordship which might save the jury an further trouble.

The prisoner was indicted under the 75th section of the 24th and 25th Vict. for a misdemeanour. Usually the statute was vary plain, but he was bound to tell his lordship that upon some of the technical points that would inevitably arise in the case it appeared to him that there would be considerable difficulty in making out the offence with which the prisoner was charged.

As to the act that the prisoner had money and did not I pay it over, he did not think there would be any dispute; but it was only fair to the prisoner to say that since 1872 he had shown spirit which had induced the prosecutors to take a lenient a view as possible.

He had been extremely ill, owing to mental suffering, and the whole matter was more between him and the bank than anybody else. The customers of the bank would not be serious sufferers. With the sanction of his lordship, he (Mr Torr) would refrain from offering any evidence against the prisoner.

Mr Aspinall said he did not admit that the prisoner was morally guilty of the offence,

and he agreed with Mr Torr in thinking that a conviction could not be obtained.

His Lordship said that Mr Torr was a gentleman of great experience, and if he assured him, after a full consideration of the case, that the difficulties to which he alluded were of such a character as he could not expect to surmount, and conviction could not follow, it would be an idle waste of time to proceed with the case.

He (his lordship) had really not had an opportunity of considering the case, except so far as it appeared on the face of the depositions, and therefore could hardly form an opinion upon it. Mr Torr had had an opportunity of seeing the documents; and as he was a gentleman of experience, and as he suggested that there was nothing to affect prejudicially the interests of the public, he (his lordship) had no course but to yield to the application.

Therefore, as far as he was concerned, he offered no obstacle to the course Mr Torr recommended. Under the circumstances, if no evidence was offered against the prisoner the jury would have nothing to do but to say that the prisoner was not guilty. —The prisoner was then acquitted.

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### *Appendix 3*

Brandon Daily Mail Wed 14 Feb 1883

'PERSONALS'

Capt Granville makes but slow progress to recovery. Quite a number of our citizens visit him daily at the Grand View. We hope to see him around again in a short time.

Brandon Daily Mail Thu 15 Feb 1883

Capt Granville was very low yesterday.

Brandon Daily Mail Fri 16 Feb 1883

Today we have to record the death of Capt Granville which took place yesterday morning at the Grand View Hotel.[1] Until a short time ago he was able to move about, but about a week ago had an attack of cerebral hemorrhage which left him so low that his death at an early date was apparent.

Deceased was resident of this city for over a year. During last summer he turned his attention to the erection of a hotel, which later on was conducted as a club house, he was also connected with the Criterion hotel at Regina.

His funeral will take place this afternoon, and the funeral service will be held in St Matthew's church.

[1] Corner 9<sup>th</sup> & Pacific Ave [1883 A F Boisseau prop] - ECG

Brandon Daily Mail Sat 17 Feb 1883

The funeral of Capt Frederick Granville took place this afternoon and was very highly attended by all the people of the city.

At 3 o'clock pm the casket bearing all that was mortal of one who although only a citizen of *about a year*\* he had by his enterprise and push made himself one of the best known and influential men of this city.

The long sleighs and friends on foot moved slowly from the hotel along main street to the English Church which was filled with a large crowd of sympathizing friends who were visibly moved throughout the service, not one of the large congregation which filled the sacred edifice could gaze upon the beautiful east window without thinking with a full heart of the generous donor who now lies in his cold grave on the bleak prairie.

As the corpse entered the solemn strains of the organ played the 'dead march from Saul'. The service was most impressively conducted by Mr Boydell and many an eye was damp as the beautiful hymn 'Brief Life is here our portion,' was sung by both choir and congregation after which the body was taken from the church to the burial ground followed by a large cortège of sleighs containing all the deceased's warmest and best friends who after they had seen all that was mortal of him laid in the cold snow clad earth returned home to mourn his loss.

\* *Words in italics supposed text, original unreadable.*- ECG

